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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed explanation of a design]

[00001]

[Industrial Application]

This design is related with the piezo-electric sounding body included in pocket mold electronic equipment, such as a pocket bell, an IC card, and a cellular phone, etc. in more detail about the piezo-electric sounding body. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

In pocket mold electronic equipment, such as a pocket bell, an IC card, and a cellular phone, although the piezo-electric sounding body is used as a sound component, since a user carries this pocket mold electronic equipment, it is easy to produce the situation of dropping pocket mold electronic equipment to the ground, a floor line, etc., and, in such a case, the impact strength of the piezo-electric sounding body poses a problem.
[0003]

The conventional example of the piezo-electric sounding body used for pocket mold electronic equipment is explained with reference to drawing 11 and drawing 12.

[0004]

The piezo-electric sounding body 30 shown in <u>drawing 11</u> and <u>drawing 12</u> has the piezo-electric oscillating object 13 of uni-morph structure with the diaphragm 15 which consists of said piezoelectric device 14 arranged in the condition that the tabular piezoelectric device 14 attends the sound room 12 of the support case 11 where it has the sound room 12 as for which the upper part carried out opening, and this support case 11, and a conductor, and the electrode 16 prepared in the base center section of the sound room 12 in said support case 11.

The both-ends side of said diaphragm 15 is respectively bent in the shape of KO, forms polar zone 15a and 15b, and results in a base side through the both-ends side of said support case 11.

[0006]

The flat-surface configuration of the support case 11 where said piezo-electric oscillating object 13 was removed is shown in <u>drawing 12</u>.

[0007]

Said piezo-electric oscillating object 13 is positioned by inserting in Projections 17a and 17b the hole which the notches 11a and 11b corresponding to said polar zone 15a and 15b were formed in this support case 11, and Projections 17a and 17b protruded on it respectively from Notches 11a and 11b, and was respectively prepared in said polar zone 15a and 15b.

[0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Dévice]

However, when for example, a fall impact joins this piezo-electric sounding body 20 in the case of the piezo-electric sounding body 30 mentioned above, said piezoelectric device 14 will be in the curve condition more than that flexural strength, and as shown in <u>drawing 13</u>, there is a problem that Crack c will arise in a piezoelectric device 14, or a part of piezoelectric device 14 will exfoliate from central partial 15c of a diaphragm 15 as shown in <u>drawing 14</u>, and the pronunciation function of the piezo-electric sounding body 30 will be spoiled.

[0009]

Then, this design aims at offering a crack and the piezo-electric sounding body which can prevent exfoliation in part, even when an impact is added.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

This design prepares the curve prevention member which prevents the curve more than the flexural strength of said piezoelectric device in said sound room in the piezo-electric sounding body which has the support case in which the sound room was formed, and the piezo-electric oscillating object of the uni-morph structure arranged in the condition that a piezoelectric device attends the sound room of this support case.

[0011]

Said curve prevention member is respectively prepared in the both sides of electrode one side **** prepared in the base center section of the sound room in said support case more than a piece at least.

[0012]

Moreover, said curve prevention member is considered as the configuration which protruded [to / from the opposed face of the support case which is divided up and down and forms a sound room / near the uni-morph structure of a piezo-electric oscillating object arranged to said sound interior of a room a top face or near the inferior surface of tongue] more than the piece at least respectively.

[0013]

[Function]

since the curve prevention member which prevents the curve more than the flexural strength of said piezoelectric device was prepared in the sound room of said support case according to the piezo-electric sounding body of a configuration of having mentioned above, even if the impact by fall etc. joins this piezo-electric sounding body and the external force more than flexural strength acts on said piezoelectric device, the curve more than the flexural strength of a piezoelectric device prevents by the curve prevention member — having — thereby — the crack initiation of a piezoelectric device, and a part — exfoliation can be prevented.

[0014]

one side or the both sides of an electrode which prepared said curve prevention member in the base center section of the sound room in said support case — each — preparing more than a piece, even if few — these curve prevention members — the curve more than the flexural strength of a piezoelectric device — two or more places — preventing — the crack initiation of a piezoelectric device, and a part — exfoliation can be prevented certainly.

100151

from the opposed face of the support case which is divided up and down in said curve prevention member, and forms a sound room up to near the uni-morph structure of a piezo-electric oscillating object arranged to said sound interior of a room a top face or near the inferior surface of tongue — each — considering as the configuration which protruded more than the piece, even if few — the top face or the inferior surface of tongue of said piezo-electric oscillating object — setting — the curve more than flexural strength — respectively — preventing — the crack initiation of a piezoelectric device, and a part — exfoliation can prevent certainly.

[0016]

[Example]

Below, the example of this design is explained at a detail.

[0017]

The support case 11 which consists of an insulator ingredient which has the sound room 12 which carried out opening so that the same end-face four-corners section as the conventional example might be formed in the shape of ** and, as for the piezo-electric sounding body 1 shown in <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u>, the upper part might present a round shape. The piezo-electric oscillating object 13 of uni-morph structure with the diaphragm 15 which consists of said piezoelectric device 14 arranged in the condition that the tabular piezoelectric device 14 attends the sound room 12 of this support case 11, and a conductor, It has the electrode 16 prepared in the base center section of the sound room 12 in said support case 11, and the curve prevention member 2 which prevents the curve more than the flexural strength of said piezoelectric device 14 prepared in said sound room 12.

The polar zone 15a and 15b respectively bent in the shape of KO is formed in the both-ends side of said diaphragm 15, and central partial 15c of said diaphragm 15 is formed in disc-like, and said polar zone 15a and 15b is considered as the

arrangement which results in a base side through each both-ends side, being close to said support case 11. [0019]

The flat-surface configuration of the support case 11 where said piezo-electric oscillating object 13 was removed is shown in <u>drawing 3</u>.

100201

Said piezo-electric oscillating object 13 is positioned by inserting in Projections 17a and 17b the hole which the notches 11a and 11b corresponding to said polar zone 15a and 15b were formed in this support case 11, and Projections 17a and 17b protruded on it respectively from Notches 11a and 11b, and was respectively prepared in said polar zone 15a and 15b.

[0021]

As shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, every three one side and a total of six curve prevention columns 3 which have been arranged along with this electrode 16 on both sides of the electrode 16 prepared in the base center section of the sound room 12 in the support case 11 constitute said curve prevention member 2. [0022]

As shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, each curve prevention column 3 protrudes so that it may result near the inferior surface of tongue of said piczoelectric device 14 from the base of said sound room 12. [0023]

Next, an operation of said piezo-electric sounding body 1 is explained also with reference to <u>drawing 4</u>. [0024]

Since a total of six curve prevention columns 3 which constitute the curve prevention member 3 which prevents the curve more than the flexural strength of said piezoelectric device 14 are formed in the sound room 12 of said support case 11 according to this piezo-electric sounding body 1. The impact by fall etc. joins this piezo-electric sounding body 1, as shown in drawing 4, when said piezoelectric device 14 tends to curve more than that flexural strength, the inferior surface of tongue of a piezoelectric device 14 contacts the top face of said curve prevention column 3, and the curve of a piezoelectric device 14 is prevented certainly, consequently — the case where the impact by fall etc. joins the piezoelectric sounding body 1 — the crack initiation of a piezoelectric device 14, and a part — exfoliation can be prevented. [0025]

moreover -- since it arranges three one side at a time a total of six of each of said curve prevention column 3 along with said electrode 16 -- these curve prevention columns 3 -- the curve of a piezoelectric device 14 -- six places -- preventing -- the crack initiation of a piezoelectric device 14, and a part -- exfoliation can be prevented certainly. [0026]

Next, other examples of this design are explained with reference to <u>drawing 5</u> thru/or <u>drawing 10</u>. [0027]

The square tubed lower support case 21 in which piezo-electric sounding-body 1A shown in drawing 5 and drawing 6 was equipped with bottom plate 21a, and the upper part carried out opening. The up support case 22 of the shape of a square which lids opening of this lower support case 21, and forms the sound room 23 between the lower support cases 21. The piezo-electric oscillating object 13 of the uni-morph structure of the diaphragm 15 which consists of the piezoelectric device 14 and conductor which were supported by step 21b prepared in the inside wall of said lower support case 21, it protruded on the upper part from bottom plate 21a of said lower support case 21, and upper limit was made to face near said piezoelectric device 14 -- with lower curve prevention member 24a more than a piece at least it protruded caudad from the inferior surface of tongue of said up support case 22, and the lower limit was made to overlook near said diaphragm 15 - with up curve prevention member 24b more than a piece at least Projected part 22a which protrudes towards the piezo-electric oscillating object 13 side from the inferior-surface-of-tongue flank of said up support case 22, and fixes this piezo-electric oscillating object 13 on said step 21b, The component lateral electrode section 25 which covered the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis and has been arranged from one side attachment wall of said lower support case 21 as shown also in drawing 7 thru/or drawing 9, and the diaphragm lateral electrode section 26 which covered the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis and has been arranged from the side attachment wall of another side of said lower support case 21 are provided. In addition, said lower curve prevention member 24a and up curve prevention member 24b are good also as a configuration which prepares only either.

The component lateral electrode section 25 is connected to said piezoelectric device 14 by connection polar-zone 25a

drawn at the sound room 23 side through the interior of the thick section of said lower support case 21, and said up support case 22.

[0029]

Moreover, the diaphragm lateral electrode section 26 is connected to said diaphragm 15 by connection polar-zone 26a drawn at the sound room 23 side through the interior of the thick section of said lower support case 21, and said up support case 22.

[0030]

In addition, 27 are a sound emission hole which opens for free passage said sound room 23 established in the lower support case 21, and the open air among <u>drawing 5</u>, <u>drawing 6</u>, and <u>drawing 8</u>.

10031

Even when according to piezo-electric sounding-body 1A of a configuration of having mentioned above the impact by fall etc. tends to join the piezo-electric sounding body 1 and said piezoelectric device 14 tends to curve more than the flexural strength, as shown in <u>drawing 10</u> said lower curve prevention member 24a and up curve prevention member 24b prevent respectively the curve more than the flexural strength of said piezoelectric device 14 on an inferior surface of tongue and a top face — ******* — consequently, the crack initiation of a piezoelectric device 14 and a part — exfoliation can be prevented certainly.

[0032]

In addition, each protrusion number of said lower curve prevention member 24a and up curve prevention member 24b can be carried out as the arbitration number.

[0033]

This design is not limited to the example mentioned above, and deformation various by within the limits of the summary is possible for it.

[0034]

[Effect of the Device]

Since it considered as the configuration mentioned above according to this design explained in full detail above, even if the external force more than flexural strength acts on said piezoelectric device, the curve of a piezoelectric device is prevented by the curve prevention member, and, thereby, the crack initiation and the piezo-electric sounding body which can prevent exfoliation in part of a piezoelectric device can be offered.

[0035]

moreover, one side or the both sides of an electrode which prepared the curve prevention member in the base center section of the sound room in a support case according to this design — each — since it prepared more than the piece even if few — these curve prevention members — the curve of a piezoelectric device — two or more places — preventing — the crack initiation of a piezoelectric device, and a part — the piezo-electric sounding body which can prevent exfoliation certainly can be offered.

100361

furthermore — according to this design — a curve prevention member — up to near the top face of the piezo-electric oscillating object of uni-morph structure, or the inferior surface of tongue — each — since it protruded more than the piece even if few — the top face or inferior surface of tongue of a piezo-electric oscillating object — setting — the curve more than flexural strength — respectively — preventing — the crack initiation of a piezoelectric device, and a part — the piezo-electric sounding body which can prevent exfoliation certainly can be offered.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

- [Drawing 1] The perspective view showing the example of the piezo-electric sounding body of this design
- [Drawing 2] The sectional view showing the piezo-electric sounding body of this example
- [Drawing 3] The top view of the support case in the piezo-electric sounding body of this example
- [Drawing 4] The partial enlarged drawing showing the contact condition of the piezoelectric device and curve prevention member in the piezo-electric sounding body of this example
- [Drawing 5] The perspective view showing other examples of the piezo-electric sounding body of this design
- [Drawing 6] The sectional view showing other examples of the piezo-electric sounding body of this design
- [Drawing 7] The top view showing other examples of the piezo-electric sounding body of this design
- [Drawing 8] The front view showing other examples of the piezo-electric sounding body of this design
- [Drawing 9] The bottom view showing other examples of the piezo-electric sounding body of this design
- [Drawing 10] The partial enlarged drawing showing the contact condition of the piezoelectric device and curve prevention member in other examples of the piezo-electric sounding body of this design
- [Drawing 11] The sectional view showing the conventional piezo-electric sounding body
- [Drawing 12] The top view of the support case of the conventional piezo-electric sounding body
- [Drawing 13] The partial enlarged drawing showing the crack initiation condition of the piezoelectric device in the conventional piezo-electric sounding body
- [Drawing 14] The piezoelectric device in the conventional piezo-electric sounding body is the partial enlarged drawing showing a desquamative state a part.

[Description of Notations]

- I 1A The piezo-electric sounding body
- 2 Curve Prevention Member
- 3 Curve Prevention Column
- 11 Support Case
- 12 Sound Room
- 13 Piezo-electric Oscillating Object
- 14 Piezoelectric Device
- 15 Diaphragm
- 16 Electrode
- 21 Lower Support Case
- 22 Up Support Case
- 24a Lower curve prevention member
- 24b Up curve prevention member

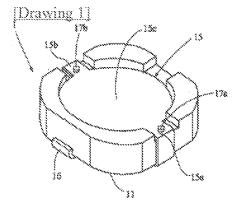
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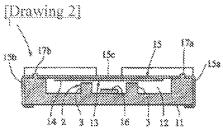
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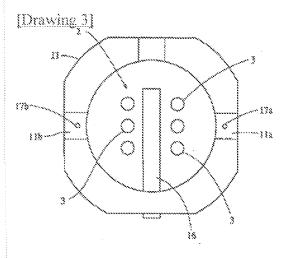
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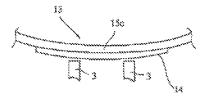
DRAWINGS

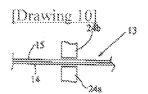


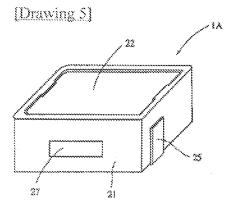


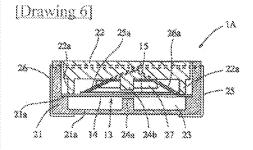


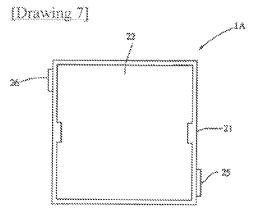
[Drawing 4]



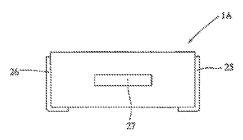


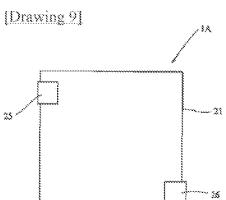


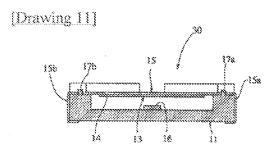


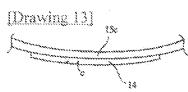


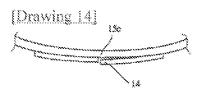
[Drawing 8]



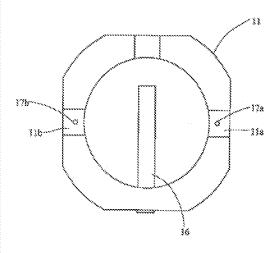








[Drawing 12]



[Translation done.]

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実開平7-16500

(43) 公開日 平成7年(1995) 3月17日

(61) Ins. Cl. 6

方内整理案等

技術表示循环

審査課水 未請求 請求等の数3

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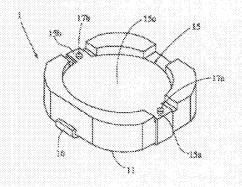
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(54) 【考案の名称】圧電発音体

(57) [@%]

【目的】 本考案は、衝撃が加わった場合でもクラック や一部刺離を防止できる圧離発度体を提供する。

【構成】 本考案は、音響室を形成した支持ケース11 と、この支持ケース11の音響室12に任電源子13が 難む状態に配置したユニモルフ構造の圧電振動体14と を有する圧離発音体1において、指記音響室12に前記 圧電素子13の曲げ強度以上の増加を防止する増加防止 部村でを設けたものである。この構成により、落下等に よる衝撃が加わり、前記圧電素テ13に曲げ強度以上の 外力が作用しても特価防止部付きにより圧覆案子13の 海曲が防止され、圧電素子13のクラック発生や一部列 難を防止できる。



【天用新安全級選求の範囲】

【諸求項1】 音響室を形成した支持ケースと、この支持ケースの音響金に圧進差子が臨む状態に軽蔑したユニモルフ構造の圧電振動体とを有する圧電発音体において、前近音響室に前近圧電素子の曲げ強度以上の適曲を防止する適曲防止部材を設けたことを特徴とする圧離発音体。

【簿求項2】 前記海曲防止部付は、前記支持ケースに おける音響室の底面中央部に設けた電極の片側又は両側 に各々少なくとも一個以上設けたものである請求項1記 10 級の圧電発音体。

【請求項3】 前記簿前防止部材は、上下に分割され音 響窓を形成する支持ケースの対約面から、前記音響窓内 に配置したユニモルフ構造の圧縮振動体の上面又は下面 近傍まで各々少なくとも一個以上突設したものである請 東項1記載の圧離発音体。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本著祭の圧離発音体の実施例を示す解釈図

【图2】本美原例の圧縮発音体を示す断面図

【図3】本実施例の圧線発音体における支持ケースの単 20 新図

【図4】本実施例の圧徹発音体における圧徹素子と清曲 防止部材との当接状態を示す部分拡大図

【図5】本名家の圧電発を体の他の実施例を示す解釈図

【図6】本考案の圧電発音体の他の実施例を示す新面図

【図7】本名案の圧電発音体の他の支援例を示す平面図

【図8】本考案の圧縮発音体の他の実施例を示す正面図

[図9] 水炭素の圧電薬管体の他の支援例を示す低曲図

【図10】 本考案の圧電発音体の他の実施例における圧 電素子と海曲防止部材との当接状態を示す部分拡大図

【図11】 定案の圧徹発音体を示す所面図

【図12】効果の圧電発音体の支持ケースの平面図

【図13】従来の圧電発音体における圧電素子のクラック発生状態を示す部分拡大器

) 【図14】従来の圧電発音体における圧電素子の一部等 離状器を示す部分拡大図

[85/089]

1, 1A 任電差各件

2 网络防油物材

3 网曲切开柱

11 支持ケース

12 888

13 压缩振動体

14 無業等

1.5 **###**######

16 28

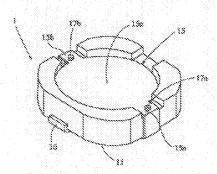
21 下部支持ケース

22 上部支持ケース

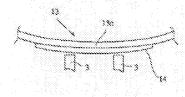
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246 上銀灣商防止部材

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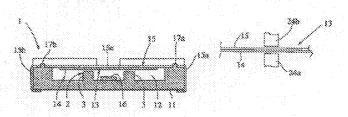


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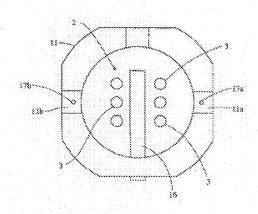


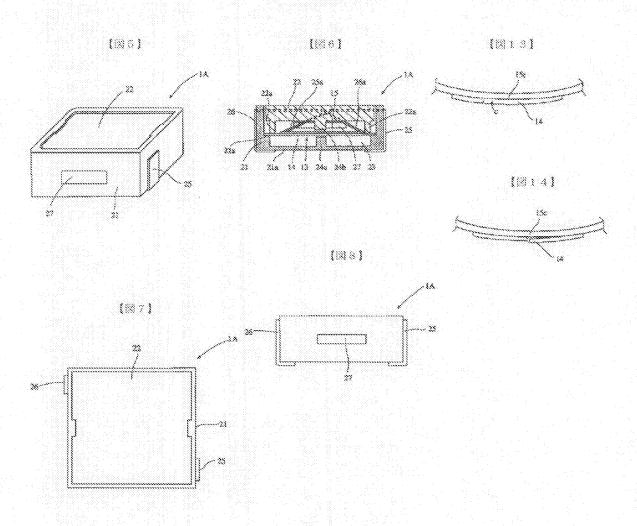
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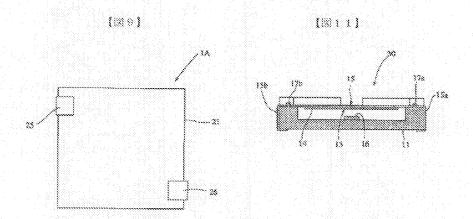
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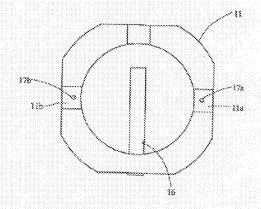
[23]







[812]



【寿家の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】

本考案は、圧電発音体に関し、より詳しくは、ボケットベル、ICカード。携 帯電話等の携帯型電子機器等に組み込まれる圧電発音体に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

ボケットベル、ICカード、携帯電話等の携帯型電子機器においては、音響素子として圧電発音体を用いているが、使用者がこの携帯型電子機器を持ち運ぶので地面、床面等に携帯型電子機器を落下させる事態が生じ易く、このような場合に圧電発音体の衝撃強度が問題となる。

[0003]

携帯型電子機器に用いられる圧電発音体の従来例を図11,図12を参照して 説明する。

[0004]

図11、図12に示す圧電発音体30は、上部が開口した音響室12を有する 支持ケース11と、この支持ケース11の音響室12に板状の圧電素于14が臨 む状態に配置した前記圧電素子14と導体からなる振動板15とのユニモルフ構 造の圧電振動体13と、前記支持ケース11における音響室12の底面中央部に 設けた電極16とを有している。

[0005]

前記級動板15の両端部側は、各々コ状に折曲されて電極部15a, 15bを 形成し、前記支持ケース11の両端面を経て底面側に至るようになっている。

[0006]

前記圧電振動体13を除去した支持ケース11の平面形状を図12に示す。

[0007]

この支持ケース11には、前記電極部15a、15bに対応する切欠部11a 、11bが形成され、かつ、切欠部11a、11bから各々突起17a、17b が突殺されて前記電極部15a、15bに各々設けた孔を突起17a、17bに 挿入することで、前記圧電振動体13の位置決めを行うようになっている。

[0008]

【考案が解決しようとする課題】

しかしながら、上述した圧電発音体30の場合、この圧電発音体20に例えば 落下衝撃が加わった場合、前記圧電素子14がその曲げ強度以上の湾曲状態にな り、図13に示すように、圧電素子14にクラックcが生じたり、図14に示す ように、圧電素子14の一部が振動板15の中央部分15cから剥離したりして 圧電発音体30の発音機能が損なわれてしまうという問題がある。

[0009]

そこで、本考案は、衝撃が加わった場合でもクラックや一部剥離を防止できる 圧電発音体を提供することを目的とするものである。

[0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】

本考案は、音響室を形成した支持ケースと、この支持ケースの音響室に圧電素 子が臨む状態に配置したユニモルフ構造の圧電振動体とを有する圧電発音体にお いて、前記音響室に前記圧電素子の曲げ強度以上の湾曲を防止する湾曲防止部材 を設けたものである。

[0011]

前記湾曲防止部材は、前記支持ケースにおける音響室の底面中央部に設けた電 極片側又はの両側に各々少なくとも一個以上設けたものである。

[0012]

また、前記湾曲防止部材は、上下に分割され音響室を形成する支持ケースの対 向面から、前記音響室内に配置したユニモルフ構造の圧電振動体の上面又は下面 近傍まで各々少なくとも一個以上突設した構成としたものである。

[0013]

【作用】

上述した構成の圧電発音体によれば、前記支持ケースの音響室に前記圧電素子 の曲げ強度以上の湾曲を防止する湾曲防止部材を設けたので、この圧電発音体に 落下等による衝撃が加わり、前記圧電素子に曲げ強度以上の外力が作用しても湾 曲防止部材により圧電素子の曲げ強度以上の適曲が防止され、これにより、圧電 素子のクラック発生や一部剥離を防止できる。

[0014]

前記湾曲防止部材を、前記支持ケースにおける音響室の庭面中央部に設けた電 種の片側又は両側に各々少なくとも一個以上設けることにより、これらの湾曲防 止部材により圧電素子の曲げ強度以上の湾曲を複数箇所で防止し圧電素子のクラ ック発生や一部剥離を確実に防止できる。

[0015]

前記湾曲防止部材を、上下に分割され音響室を形成する支持ケースの対向面から、前記音響室内に配置したユニモルフ構造の圧電振動体の上面又は下面近傍まで各々少なくとも一個以上突設した構成とすることにより、前記圧電振動体の上面又は下面において曲げ強度以上の湾曲を各々防止し、圧電素子のクラック発生や一部剥離を確実に防止できる。

[0016]

【実施例】

以下に、本考案の実施例を詳細に説明する。

[0017]

図1、図2に示す圧電発音体1は、従来例と同様な端面四隅部が孤状に形成され、かつ、上部が円形を呈するように関ロした音響室12を有する絶縁体材料からなる支持ケース11と、この支持ケース11の音響室12に板状の圧電素子14が籐む状態に配置した前配圧電素子14と導体からなる振動板15とのユニモルフ構造の圧電振動体13と、前配支持ケース11における音響室12の底面中央部に設けた電極16と、前配音響室12に設けた前配圧電素子14の曲げ強度以上の湾曲を防止する湾曲防止部材2とを有している。

[0018]

前配振動板15の両端部側に、各々コ状に折曲した電極部15a, 15bを形成し、また、前配振動板15の中央部分15cは円板状に形成され、前配電極部15a, 15bを前配支持ケース11に密接しつつ各両端面を経て底面側に至る配置としている。

[0019]

前記圧電振動体13を除去した支持ケース11の平面形状を図3に示す。

[0020]

この支持ケース11には、前記電極部15a,15bに対応する切欠部11a,11bが形成され、かつ、切欠部11a,11bから各々突起17a,17bが突殺されて前記電極部15a,15bに各々設けた孔を突起17a,17bに挿入することで、前記圧電振動体13の位置決めを行うようになっている。

[0021]

前記湾曲防止部材2は、図3に示すように、支持ケース11における音響室1 2の底面中央部に設けた電極16の両側にこの電極16に沿って配置した片側3 個ずつ、合計6個の湾曲防止柱3により構成している。

[0022]

各演曲防止柱3は、図2に示すように、前記音響室12の底面から前記圧電素 子14の下面近傍に至るように突設している。

[0023]

次に、前紀圧電発音体1の作用を図4をも参照して説明する。

[0024]

この圧電発音体1によれば、前記支持ケース11の音響室12に前記圧電素子14の曲げ強度以上の湾曲を防止する湾曲防止部材3を構成する合計6個の湾曲防止柱3を設けているので、この圧電発音体1に落下等による衝撃が加わり、前記圧電素子14が、図4に示すように、その曲げ強度以上に湾曲しようとする場合に前記湾曲防止柱3の上面に圧電素子14の下面が当接し、圧電素子14の湾曲が確実に防止される。この結果、圧電発音体1に落下等による衝撃が加わった場合でも、圧電素子14のクラック発生や一部剥離を防止できる。

[0025]

また、前記各湾曲防止柱3を、前記電極16に沿って片側3個すつ、合計6個 配置しているので、これらの湾曲防止柱3により圧電素子14の湾曲を6箇所で 防止し、圧電素子14のクラック発生や一部剥離を確実に防止できる。

[0026]

次に、図5万至図10を参照して本考案の他の実施例を説明する。

100271

図5、図6に示す圧電発音体1Aは、底板21aを備え上部が開口した四角筒状の下部支持ケース21と、この下部支持ケース21の開口を施蓋して下部支持ケース21との間で音響室23を形成する四角形状の上部支持ケース22と、前記下部支持ケース21の内側壁部に設けた段部21bにより支持した圧電素子14及び導体からなる優動板15のユニモルフ構造の圧電振動体13と、前記下部支持ケース21の底板21aから上方に突設され前記圧電素子14の近傍に上端を臨ませた少なくとも一個以上の下部湾曲防止部材24aと、前記上部支持ケース22の下面から下方に突設され前記振動板15の近傍に下端を臨ませた少なくとも一個以上の上部湾曲防止部材24bと、前記上部支持ケース2の下面側上の上部湾曲防止部材24bと、前記上部支持ケース20下面側上の上部湾曲防止部材24bと、前記上部支持ケース21の他方の側壁から底部に互って配置した表子側電極部25と、前記下部支持ケース21の他方の側壁から底部に互って配置した表子側電極部25と、前記下部支持ケース21の他方の側壁から底部に互って配置した振動板側電極部26とを具備している。尚、前記下部湾曲防止部材24a、上部湾曲防止部材24bは、いずれか一方だけ設ける構成としてもよい。

[0028]

素子側電極部25は、前記下部支持ケース21の内厚部。前記上部支持ケース 22の内部を経て音響室23側に導出された連結電極部25aにより前記圧電素 子14に接続している。

[0029]

また、擬動板側電極部26は、前記下部支持ケース21の肉厚部、前記上部支持ケース22の内部を経て音響室23側に導出された連結電極部26aにより前 記版動板15に接続している。

[0030]

尚、図 5、図 6、図 8 中、 2 7 は下部支持ケース 2 1 に設けた前記音響室 2 3 と外気とを連通する放音穴である。

100311

上述した構成の圧電発音体1Aによれば、圧電発音体1に落下等による衝撃が 加わり、前記圧電素子14がその曲げ強度以上に湾曲しようとする場合でも、図 10に示すように、前記下部満曲防止部材24a、上部湾曲防止部材24bが前 記圧重奏子14の曲げ強度以上の湾曲を下面、上面において各々防止することに なり、この結果、圧電素子14のクラック発生や一部剝離を確実に防止すること ができる。

100321

尚。前記下部湾曲防止部材24a、上部湾曲防止部材24bの各々の突散鋼数 は、任意個数として実施可能である。

[0033]

本考案は、上述した実施例に限定されるものではなく、その要旨の範囲内で種 々の変形が可能である。

100341

【考案の効果】

以上詳述した本考案によれば、上述した構成としたので、前記圧電素子に曲げ 強度以上の外力が作用しても湾曲防止部材により圧電素子の湾曲が防止され、こ れにより、圧電索子のクラック発生や一部剥離を防止できる圧電発音体を提供す ることができる。

[0035]

また。本考案によれば、海曲防止部材を支持ケースにおける音響室の底面中央 部に設けた電極の片側又は両側に各々少なくとも一個以上設けたので、これらの 湾曲防止部材により圧電素子の湾曲を複数箇所で防止し圧電素子のクラック発生 や一部剥離を確実に防止できる圧電発音体を提供することができる。

[0036]

さらに、本考案によれば、湾曲防止部材を、ユニモルフ構造の圧電振動体の上 面又は下面の近傍まで各々少なくとも一個以上突殺したので、圧電振動体の上面 又は下面において曲げ強度以上の湾曲を各々防止し、圧徹素子のクラック発生や 一部剥離を確実に防止できる圧電発音体を提供することができる。